

Third Edition.

I R E L A N D

PROFITING BY

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E X A M P L E;

OR,

T H E Q U E S T I O N,

WHETHER

SCOTLAND HAS GAINED, OR LOST, BY AN
UNION WITH ENGLAND,

FAIRLY DISCUSSED.

IN A LETTER, FROM A GENTLEMAN IN EDINBURGH,
TO HIS FRIEND IN DUBLIN.

—D U B L I N:—

PRINTED FOR J. MILLIKEN, 32, GRAFTON-STREET.

1799.



LETTER, &c.

Edinburgh, December 1798.

MY DEAR —,

I THANK you heartily for the Pamphlets you lately sent me, on the interesting question which occupies, at present, the public attention on your side of the water. I have perused them with care, and, although you may naturally think, that you and I, as Scotsmen, have no great call to take a keen side in that question, I own to you, I have felt an indignant species of mortification, in observing the material argument drawn from the actual experience of the *Union of Scotland with England*, treated with such gross misrepresentation of facts, as must arise either from the profoundest ignorance of the actual state of this country, or from a determined spirit of falsification. As a lover of truth, I should feel myself strongly tempted, even on points of a mere speculative nature, to stand forward and correct any mis-statement which I saw boldly made in opposition to facts; but on a question of this nature, where the interests of thousands are involved, when I perceive that question argued on one side, upon a basis of error, or of ignorance, I hold it to be the indispensable duty of every good man, to correct, if he can, that error, and dissipate that ignorance.

The experiment already made of the Union of Scotland with England, is justly considered as deserving of the greatest weight, in the discussion of this similar measure with regard to our sister-kingdom. I perceive that many of your Anti-union Pamphlets, proceed on assuming it as a fact that the prosperity and happiness of Scotland have declined since the Union; and that the Scots, since the abandonment of their independent Legislature, are not only a degraded, but an oppressed, and an impoverished people. One of your Anti-union Patriots, tells his countrymen, that, "Scotland is reduced, for want of specie, to three-penny and six-penny bank-notes; that since the Union, Edinburgh is beggared, and depopulated; and that Churchill's prophecy of famine, gives a true picture of the actual state of the country." Another writer on the same side of the question, but possessed of a little more information, admits that in some points Scotland has improved since the Union; but this improvement, says he, we ought not to attribute to that event—"It may with more propriety be said that Scotland has improved, notwithstanding the Union;"* for as to the real consequences of that measure, he assures his countrymen, that "Scotland has ever found in the British Legislature, not the fostering hand of a natural parent, but the neglect of a step-mother." Who ought to know best the truth or falsehood of these statements; an Irishman, or a Scotsman?

* Address to the People of Ireland, against an Union, by a Friend to Ireland.—Stockdale, Dublin.

Scotsman? I have no doubt that every Irishman of ordinary knowledge, or information, will treat them with contempt or ridicule; but unfortunately, the great mass of a people have not that knowledge or information, and will implicitly believe what they are confidently told, while it coincides with their own prejudices.—Let a Scotsman therefore give them a few plain, but striking truths, in confutation of those falsehoods with which their minds are poisoned, and their judgments perverted. Let them attend to the following *facts*, which will shew them the advantages that Scotland has actually derived from her Union with England: and let them observe that progressive improvement, which since that period has taken place in every circumstance of national welfare and prosperity. The inference will be unavoidable. Ireland, relatively to Great Britain, stands very nearly in the same predicament, as Scotland to England, before the Union. A great proportion of the inhabitants of Scotland, when the question of an Union was agitated, felt the same fears, entertained the same jealousy, and were influenced by the same prejudices that prevail with a part of the people of Ireland against her Union. The measure therefore met with the keenest opposition. But reason prevailed against prejudice; the Union was carried into effect. Time has given to that great experiment, the most compleat ascertainment of its efficacy; and happy has it been for *this* country, as every Scotsman will now honestly avow: happy has it been for *Great Britain*,

as every friend to the general interests of the Empire will candidly and gratefully acknowledge.

"*Particular facts*" (says Lord Chief Justice Hale) "give a greater demonstration than a hundred *notional arguments* can either evince or confute." I propose very briefly to shew, from *facts*, that the consequences of the Union of Scotland with England have been most beneficial to the former country; to prove, in confutation of the assertions in some of the late Irish publications, "that Scotland has been beggared, and impoverished since the Union;" that her advancement in every circumstance of national prosperity, has been progressive, rapid, and most extensive; and that England, instead of shewing towards her (as is asserted) the neglect of a step-mother, has actually behaved to her like a most indulgent parent.

The state of Scotland, with respect to political wealth, before the Union, is ascertained with the utmost precision from the following document:

At a meeting of the Convention, of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, on the 9th of July, 1691, Commissioners were appointed to visit each of the Royal Boroughs in the kingdom; and the magistrates and clerks of each borough were ordained to produce to those Commissioners, *upon oath*, a particular account of their revenue, and their debt; to exhibit the Treasurer's accounts for five years back, and to give a particular statement of their trade, both foreign and domestic, the number of ships, barks, and boats, their burden and value,

value, with every other particular illustrative of their situation, at the time of the enquiry.

The report of the Commissioners was returned to the Convention of the Royal Boroughs, in 1692 : and it thence appeared that the revenues of the whole Royal Boroughs in Scotland amounted, in the year 1692, only to the sum of 14,395*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, *per annum*.

From a general account made up in the year 1788, taken from the particular accounts of each of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, and presented to the British House of Commons (in obedience to their order) in the year 1789 ; it appeared that the annual revenues of the whole Royal Boroughs of Scotland in 1788, amounted to the sum of 44,783*l.* 14*s.* 6 $\frac{2}{10}$ *d.* Thus, from the year 1692 to 1788, the increase of the income or common good of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, was no less than 30,388*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* sterl. *per annum* ; in other words, their revenues had been much more than trebled.

By the same report made to the Convention of Royal Boroughs in 1692, it appeared that

	Vessels.	Tons.
The number and tonnage of the shipping in Scotland amounted to		8,618
At the Union, the shipping of Scotland (see Chalmers's estimate) amounted to	215	14,485
		Ditto

Ditto in 1760,	999	53,913
Ditto in 1780,	1493	84,415
Ditto in 1792,	2116	154,857
Value of these vessels in 1792,—298,192 <i>l.</i> sterl.		

Linen Manufacture of Scotland.

The progress of the linen manufacture of Scotland, extremely inconsiderable before the Union, became (as I shall afterwards more particularly notice) a favourite object of the Legislature after that event. Its progress from the period of the establishment of the Royal Trustees for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce in 1727, may be ascertained from the following table of the quantities of linens stamped, and their value.

Years.	Yards.	Value.
1728,	2,183,978	103,212 9 3
1738,	4,666,011½	185,026 11 9½
1748,	7,353,098½	293,864 12 11½
1758,	10,624,435½	424,141 10 7½
1768,	11,795,437	599,669 4 2
1778,	13,264,410½	592,023 3 4½
1788,	25,506,310½	854,900 16 2½
1792,	21,065,386	872,543 14 2½
1796,	23,102,404½	906,202 8 4

Cotton Manufacture.

From a late computation made of the number of hands employed in the cotton manufactories in

in Scotland, all of which have arisen in the course of the general advancement of the trade and manufactures of the kingdom, it appears, that there are at present about one hundred thousand persons, of both sexes, employed in that branch alone.

In the year 1792, the quantity of cotton printed amounted to three millions, eight hundred and twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and twelve yards.

Revenue of the Post-Office in Scotland.

There is no better criterion of the progress of commerce and manufactures, and indeed of every species of national improvement, than the revenue of the Post-Office.

The income of the Post-office in Scotland, at the Union, was, in gross, a sum supposed scarcely sufficient for defraying the expence of its own establishment, viz.

		1,194	0	0
Ditto in 1730, remained after				
defraying all expences	5,399	0	0	
Ditto in 1757,	ditto,	10,623	0	0
Ditto in 1760,	ditto,	11,942	0	0
Ditto in 1776,	ditto,	31,103	0	0
Ditto in 1793,*	ditto, about	40,000	0	0
Ditto in 1798,	ditto,	62,984	9	1

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Population

* It is but just to remark, that the very great increase in the two last of these periods, is in no part to be accounted for from the additional postage imposed by acts of Parliament; but still a very great proportion of the increase has arisen from the natural progress of commerce.

Population of Scotland since the Union.

The population of Scotland, as appears from the returns of the Ministers of the several parishes in the statistical account of the Kingdom, lately published, may be estimated at this time at 1,570,000

By a former enumeration in

1755, it amounted to

1,265,000

Increase since 1755,

304,620

But if this has been the increase within the last forty years, we may reasonably suppose, that during the forty-eight years between the Union and 1755, there may, at least, have been an increase of 200,000: *Inde* 554,620, to which, adding the numbers taken off by emigration and wars, it may be a fair estimate to rate the total increase of the population of Scotland since the Union, at

600,000

Hence arises the most satisfying answer to that hypothetical argument so strongly urged before the Union of Scotland, and now maintained with equal energy by the Anti-unionists of Ireland; that an Union must be followed by a diminution of the population of the kingdom, from the increase of the number of absentees. Scotland has experimentally evinced the contrary of that proposition. Her population has very greatly increased, and as the fact is certain, so is the reason obvious. Whatever tends to increase the general prosperity of a country, in the promotion of its trade, manufactures,

manufactures, agriculture, &c. must, by natural consequence, increase the number of its inhabitants; for food and population keep pace with each other, and are allowed to be reciprocal measures of each other's quantity. Such in like manner must, in Ireland, be the consequence of a measure evidently tending to increase the political prosperity and the actual wealth of the country. The number of absentees from Ireland, is, at this moment, very great. Thousands have left that unhappy country, from the miserable state into which it has been plunged by faction, and by foreign interest. An Union with Great Britain, putting an immediate and final end to those sources of calamity, must not only bring back her emigrated natives, but giving peace and personal safety, and perfect security of property, reviving neglected agriculture, stimulating domestic manufactures, and, extending immensely the benefits and the field of foreign trade, must, by the most certain of all political conclusions, tend most rapidly to the increase of the population of the country.

But to descend from *general to particular facts*, demonstrative, with respect to Scotland, of the vast increase of her political wealth and property since the Union, I shall contrast the present situation of some of her capital towns, with their state in former times, drawing my information from public documents of the most certain authenticity.

In the year 1678 the population of

Edinburgh, was	35,5000
Ditto in 1722	40,420
Ditto in 1775	70,430
Ditto in 1791	84,886

Ships. Tons.

Leith, which is the port of Edin-

burgh, had in the year 1692 13 1,320

In the year 1793 the number of

ships belonging to Leith, was 187 20,165

Ships inwards from foreign ports, and coasters :

British 216 30,749

Foreign do. 19 2,700

Coasters do. 1,936 97,514

Leith has six glass-works of great extent : six rope-works ; besides soaperies, candle-manufactures, starch-works, paper-manufactures, carpet, and linen manufactures. The trade of ship-building is there of very great magnitude.

The city of Edinburgh is tripled in point of extent since the period of the Union. It is computed, that within these last thirty years, the new buildings, public and private, new streets and squares, have cost above two millions sterling. The Public Offices, the Courts of Justice, the Register-House, the Offices of Excise and Customs, the New University, the Theatres, Assembly-Rooms, Bridges, &c. do not yield in magnificence to those of any capital in Europe. This is the city which some of your misguided patriots tell

tell their countrymen, is, since the Union, *beggar-
ed and depopulated.*

Glasgow has, since that period, undergone a still more rapid advancement.

In 1692 it appears, from the report of the Commissioners of the Royal Boroughs, that Glasgow possessed a foreign trade to the yearly amount of 17,083l. sterling.

She had 8 ships in harbour, 730 tons.

7 Do. abroad 452

8 Lighters.

Port Glasgow and Greenock were then insignificant villages, with no foreign trade, or shipping whatever.

In the year 1793 the shipping belonging to Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock, was as under :

406 Ships 40,075 tons.

Inwards from Foreign Ports, and Coasters :

British 575 Ships 59,210 Tons

Foreign 26 4,716

Coasters 1304 50,698

Gross receipt of duties on
foreign goods imported

at Glasgow for one year £.222,485 15 8 $\frac{2}{12}$

Drawbacks paid 51,545 0 3

The shipping of Borowstowness, most part of which belongs to Glasgow, amounted in 1793 to

151 Ships 10,567 Tons.

Inwards from Foreign Parts, and Coasters :

British 183 Ships 25,619 Tons

Foreign 29 2,688

Coasters 1078 50,945

But

But the foreign trade of Glasgow, prodigious as its increase has been since the Union of the kingdoms, is far exceeded by the progress of her home manufactures. In the cotton manufacture alone, there are at present above 1500 looms constantly employed. The produce of each loom is computed at 100*l.* sterling *per annum*. The annual value of the whole produce of the cotton looms belonging to Glasgow, is therefore about one million, five hundred thousand pounds sterling. This is but a single article of the manufactures of Glasgow. The inkle-looms, the coarse woollen, the carpet manufactures, the sugar-works, earthenware, &c. are highly flourishing, and occupy a prodigious number of the industrious of all ages, and of either sex.

In the year 1663, the population

of Glasgow amounted to

12,298

In 1791, it amounted to

61,945

Paisley, at the Union, was a small country town which had no manufactures whatever, and did not contain above

2,300 inhabitants.

In the year 1792, the inhabitants of Paisley amounted to

19,903

The Paisley manufactures of silk-gauze, lawn, linen-gauze, and white thread, amounted in 1784 to the value of

£. 579,185 16 6 sterling.

In 1789, the value of its manufactures amounted to

660,385 16 0 sterling.

Dundee in 1692, had

21 Ships and Barks

1086 Tons.

Her

Her principal manufacture, at that time, was the making of woollen bonnets.

In 1793 Dundee had, belonging to her own port

127 Ships	8,939 Tons.
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Ships from foreign ports entered inwards, and coasters:

British	73 Ships	8,644 Tons.
Foreign	18	1,750
Coasters	995	47,225

Gross receipt of duties on foreign

Goods imported for one year £. 6,430 14 4½

In 1789, the quantity of linen manufactured at Dundee, amounted to 3,181,990 yards, in value 80,587l. sterling: about 32,000l. worth of canvas for shipping, is yearly manufactured here, and 5,500l. sterling worth of bagging, for cotton wool. The quantity of coloured thread manufactured annually at Dundee, is estimated at 269,568 lbs. valued at 33,696l. sterling. The cotton-yarn spun there, is valued at 20,000l. sterling, *per annum*. The value of leather tanned annually, is computed at 14,200l. sterling.

The population of Dundee, in 1651, amounted to

	8,057
Ditto in 1781	15,700
Ditto in 1792	24,000

Aberdeen, at the period of the Union, contained about 12,000 inhabitants. Its population is now estimated at 25,000. At that period it had no foreign trade or domestic manufactures.

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In 1793 the ships belonging to the port of Aberdeen were 193—13,935 tons.

Ships inwards from foreign ports and coasters :

British	97 Ships	969 Tons.
Foreign	3	270
Coasters	936	51,874

Gross receipt of duties on foreign goods imported for one year, 12,390l. 16s. 4½d. sterling.

The stocking manufacture of Aberdeen produces annually, at an average, 69,333 dozen of pairs, of which the average value at 1l. 10s. per dozen, is 103,999l. sterling.

The thread manufacture there is likewise very great.

The other large towns of Scotland, Perth, Ayr, Montrose, Inverness, &c. have in the same period of time experienced a similar increase of population, and proportionate advancement in trade and manufactures.

The cotton manufacture alone of Scotland, is estimated at the annual value of 2,200,000l. sterl.

Before the Union took place between England and Scotland, it was keenly urged by the Scottish patriots, that such a measure could not fail to be productive of the most miserable consequences with respect to Scotland ; a country which they maintained was at that time utterly unable to bear any greater burdens than it actually felt ; and consequently, that those additional taxes which it might be expected would be laid on it, would prove ruinous to the commerce and manufactures as well as

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to the agriculture of the country. Since the Union, Scotland has in fact been subjected to many additional burdens in the way of taxation: But have these, it must be asked, verified the prediction above-mentioned? Have they proved ruinous to the commerce and manufactures, or prejudicial to the agriculture of the country? Quite the contrary. The truth is, our means and our capacity have increased in a much higher ratio than our burdens; as the wonderful advancement in every article of political wealth and prosperity demonstrably shews. The Irish Anti-union pamphlets represent Scotland as borne down and crushed under the weight of her taxes. They assert with confidence that some taxes, as for example, the malt tax, have been imposed in direct violation of the articles of the Union. But these assertions are the confined result of prejudice and of ignorance. Scotland, by the articles of Union, gained no general exemption from those additional burdens, which according to future emergencies might be laid upon her sister kingdom; on the contrary, it was most anxiously provided by that solemn treaty, that with respect to trade, manufactures, &c. both parts of the united kingdom should have the same advantages, and be subject alike to the same restrictions and regulations. It may however be affirmed with truth, with respect to those impositions laid on Scotland since the Union, that in every case where a new tax was to be imposed,

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which was to affect the united kingdom, the proportion was fixed even with a partial indulgence of the English members themselves, to a country which they considered as slowly advancing in its political growth, and needing like a weakly child, a continued exertion of the care and tenderness of its parent. The assertion that the first imposition of the malt-tax in Scotland was an infringement of the articles of Union, is founded entirely in a piece of sophistry urged indeed at the time, but which met with its just disregard. It was stipulated by the treaty of Union that the malt-tax should not be extended to Scotland, during the "continuance of the present war." In 1713, when the bill was brought in for extending that tax to Scotland, it was allowed that the articles of peace had been settled between Great Britain, France and Spain, and the ratifications solemnly exchanged; but it was captiously objected, that peace had not been formally proclaimed. It may be believed that an objection so truly frivolous met with its just disregard.

While the Anti-unionists of Ireland represent Scotland since the Union, loaded with a vast increase of taxes; they look at one side of the scales, but shut their eyes upon the other; and totally overlook the adjustment of the balance. Let them judge whether the country which can shew a progress such as the following, in the revenue of her customs and excise, is able or unable to bear
the

the rateable increase that has taken place in her taxes.

The gross revenue from the customs of Scotland at the Union,
(see Sir J. Sinclair's Stat. Pub.

Rev.) was £. 30,000 0 0

Ditto from customs and salt duties in 1740

44,818 0 6½

Ditto from ditto in 1780

119,182 6 5½

Ditto from ditto in 1788

250,839 11 8

Ditto from ditto in 1798

433,679 18 8½

The gross revenue from the excise in Scotland at the Union,

was 33,500 0 0

The whole of which was absorbed in the defrayment of the civil establishments in Scotland.

In the year 1740, after deduction of all the expences of the establishment, the nett remittance to the British Exchequer,

was 17,000 0 0

Ditto in 1760 remitted

21,000 0 0

Ditto in 1780 remitted

102,450 0 0

Ditto in 1798 remitted

702,470 5 0

But even this increase, great as it may appear, is a very under-rated estimate of the actual revenue from Scotland. For since the Union a vast variety of articles consumed in that kingdom, pay their duties in England. Such are all foreign goods from the East Indies, from Africa, from Portugal,

Spain, Italy, the Levant, &c. Among these are the capital articles of tea, groceries, &c. all of which, though consumed in Scotland, pay the duties in England, and are transported into Scotland, duty free. It may be readily supposed, were all those articles taken into the estimate, and to pay the duty in the country where they are consumed, how very great an addition would thence arise to the sum of the revenue from Scotland.

The agriculture of the country has undergone within the same period an equal, if not a higher progressive improvement than its trade and manufactures. In the Southern counties of Scotland, and in several of the Northern, as Angus, Mearns, &c. the system of husbandry is allowed to equal that of the best of the agricultural counties of England. The actual produce of the lands of Scotland has since the Union been increased six fold. The numbers of black cattle and of sheep, notwithstanding the conversion of pasture-ground into arable, are very greatly increased. The waste and mountainous parts of the country, which, from the indolent spirit of former ages, or the turbulent and precarious life of the Highlanders, had been considered as doomed to hopeless sterility, are now covered with extensive plantations, which afford at present a very liberal revenue, and promise in expectancy a great supply of national wealth.

Such is the state of that country which some of your ignorant political writers have thought proper

to represent as *beggared* and *depopulated* by our Union with England. There are others indeed of a little more knowledge and information, (though from the strain of their writings, I cannot entertain a high opinion of their political judgment) who, admitting a very considerable improvement in the national wealth and prosperity of Scotland, since the period of the Union, deny its efficacy or operation in producing those effects. These writers have told their country: It is true, Scotland has improved in many particulars since the Union; but you ought not thence to infer that the Union was the cause of that improvement. "The mild wisdom of Pelham" (says one of these authors,*) "laid the foundation of her present improvement. She was encouraged by Lord Chatham—She has experienced fifty years tranquillity—It may with more propriety be said, that Scotland has improved, notwithstanding the Union, than that the Union caused her improvement."

Thus, then, although it should be allowed, as it cannot be denied, that Scotland, before the Union, was, with respect to national prosperity, rather in a retrograde than progressive state, and that since that period, her improvement has been uniformly progressive, and still continues such, we are not entitled, according to such reasoners, to connect those circumstances together as *cause* and *effect*. On the

* An Address to the People of Ireland, against an Union, &c.—by a Friend to Ireland.

contrary,

contrary, they are to be regarded as hostile and repugnant to each other. The Union, instead of encouraging, must have repressed improvement; and some separate, unknown, latent, but most efficacious power has interposed, which, *notwithstanding* the hostile agency of the Union, has most vigorously promoted the national prosperity.

But mark the admirable consistency of this last mentioned writer. He had told us, a few pages before, that Scotland had ever found in the British Legislature, "the neglect of a step-mother, instead of the affection of a natural parent." In the last quoted passage, in accounting for her acknowledged improvements, since the Union, he forgets the neglect of the unnatural step-mother, and attributes these improvements chiefly to the wisdom and liberality of the British Ministry, to the mild wisdom of Pelham, and the generous encouragement of Lord Chatham. He allows as a main efficient cause of her present prosperity, that Scotland has experienced fifty years tranquillity: but refuses to see in the Union, the cause of that permanent tranquillity; he allows no operation to that event which produced the greatest political change that Scotland had ever undergone; which extinguished all separation of interests between the two countries, which entitled the weaker party in the league to every advantage enjoyed by the stronger, while, at the same time, she retained inviolate whatever she was wont to regard as her
exclusive

exclusive advantages, her ancient laws, and her ecclesiastical establishment, which opened to her a wider field for the exertion of talents, and enlarged the objects of ambition; which put an end to every motive of jealousy, and taught the Scots to set a just value on those blessings which this connection has insured and perpetuated.

But the falsehood of those asserted facts, and the consequent fallacy of the argument founded upon them, must be yet particularly exposed. The actual experience of Scotland, on the conduct of England towards her, since the Union, is entitled to the greatest weight in reasoning on the expediency, or inexpediency, of a similar measure with respect to Ireland. If England has in reality treated Scotland with the neglect and harshness of an unnatural step-mother, it would be unwise indeed in Ireland, whatever may be the advantages of her present situation, to place herself in those circumstances, where she hazards a similar treatment. Let the Irish judge therefore from the following facts, whether the conduct of England to this kingdom has been such as some of her (misnamed) patriots, have thought proper to represent it.

Without entering into any particular consideration of the articles of the Union between England and Scotland, it may at this day be candidly owned, that the proportion of the burdens to be paid by the latter towards the general exigencies of the state were fixed on a basis of the most indulgent generosity

generosity to the weaker country. The real rent of the land of Scotland, is estimated at 2,386,583*l.* sterling. The valued rent of the kingdom, according to which the land-tax is paid, is only 316,531*l.* sterling.

By the 15th article of the treaty of Union, it was stipulated that a certain sum should be paid to Scotland, as an equivalent for such part of the customs and excises laid upon that kingdom as should be applied towards payment of the national debt of England. It was admitted that this equivalent sum should admit of a proportional increase, according to the increase of the said duties; and its application was directed to be made to certain purposes of public utility, within the kingdom of Scotland.

First, it was directed that all the public debts should thence be discharged.

Secondly, it was appointed, that the sum of 2000*l.* per annum, should for seven years be applied to the encouragement of the manufacture of coarse wool; and after that period, towards encouraging "the fisheries, and such manufactures" and improvements in Scotland, as may most "conduce to the general good of the united kingdom." Commissioners at the same time were appointed for the management of that special fund, and their accounts declared to be open to the inspection of all the subjects.

In the year 1727, his Majesty K. George I. on the representation of certain public spirited persons
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in Scotland, seconded by an application from the Convention of the Royal Boroughs of the kingdom, issued letters patent, for the appointment of a board of trustees, who were empowered to follow out, and carry into execution, a regular plan antecedently digested by themselves, and approved of by the Convention of Boroughs, for the application of the sums above mentioned, in such manner as to render the distribution as diffusive as possible, and as generally beneficial. The revenue under the management of these Trustees, is at present above 7000*l.* sterling per annum. The gentlemen appointed to this important trust, are persons of the first respectability in the kingdom, who have no other reward than the consciousness of discharging with zeal and fidelity, a duty of the highest benefit to the country. Thus the sums destined by Government for this great purpose of utility, go undiminished, and with the most impartial distribution, directly to the fulfilment of their object; and the effects are most conspicuous, in that various and progressive improvement of the trade and manufactures of the country, of which the foregoing details give evidence.

Besides the bounties distributed by this board, for the general encouragement of the fisheries of Scotland, the bounties given by Government at various periods of time, for the encouragement of the whale fishery, while that trade was in its infancy in Scotland, and needed the fostering care

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of the state, were very great, and most beneficial in their consequences.

The acts of Parliament passed since the Union, relative to the general police of the kingdom, both in the capital and other great towns, and through the whole of the counties of Scotland, give evidence of the utmost attention of the Legislature to every thing that regards the interests of the country; nor was it ever known that any public measure either of a general concern to the kingdom at large, or to particular parts, or districts, was refused the aid and sanction of a parliamentary enactment, to carry it into effect. Hence the astonishing improvement of this country in all matters of national police since the period of the Union; in public buildings, in the enlargement of the great towns, in paving, lighting, and supplying them with water; in the construction of roads through every part of the kingdom, the erection and improvement of harbours, building of bridges, and cutting of canals.

Nor has the British Parliament limited its attention solely to the granting of the public sanction of the Legislature, to those great purposes of national benefit; very large grants of money have been made, from time to time, to defray the expence of those undertakings. The sum of 30,000l. sterling, was granted by Parliament, out of the revenues of the forfeited estates, and other funds, for

for the erection of the new Register-house, at Edinburgh, where the records of the Kingdom are deposited.

By a similar grant from the sums arising from the forfeited estates, the British Government subscribed the sum of 50,000*l.* sterling, to the company of the proprietors of the Great Canal, for the junction of the rivers Forth and Clyde, thus becoming proprietors to that amount in the stock of the company. But instead of drawing a dividend of profits or interest on that stock, like the other proprietors, it is most generously enacted, that "the dividends arising from that large sum of stock, shall be applied towards making and repairing the roads and bridges of the Highlands of Scotland."

The Highland Society of Scotland received from Government a grant of 4,000*l.* sterling from the revenue of the forfeited estates, to be applied to the patriotic purposes of its institution.

From the year 1770, a regular allowance has been granted by Parliament, along with the public supplies, of a sum betwixt 5000*l.* and 9000*l.* sterling, per annum, for the constructing and repairing of roads, and the building and support of bridges in the Highlands of Scotland.

In the same spirit of generous policy, the sum of 500*l.* sterling per annum, was granted by Government for seven years, for the improvement of the harbour of Peterhead.

The augmentation of the salaries of the Scottish Judges of the Supreme Courts, so as to render their income adequate to the rank they ought to sustain in life, and the respectability which ought to attend their office: and the appointment of fixed salaries to the Judges of certain Courts, who formerly derived their emolument solely from the dues of office, were liberal and patriotic enactments for the benefit of Scotland.

But that which of all examples of national liberality has most redounded to the honour of the British Government, is its conduct towards Scotland, relatively to those estates which were forfeited to the Crown, in consequence of the two rebellions in 1715 and 1745.

I shall not touch on the clemency shewn in the suppression of those rebellions; the paucity of the examples of capital punishment; the generous remission of the sentences of those who escaped that punishment, which had been awarded by the laws, because, these are less to be considered as measures of State, than as particular examples of the clemency of the Sovereign. I confine myself therefore, to the measures of the Legislature, respecting the estates of those who were attainted for rebellion.

After the rebellion in 1715, the estates of those persons who were specially attainted, were declared to be forfeited to his Majesty, *for the use of the public*, and the monies thence arising, were declared to be *at the disposal of Parliament*. Every
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just claim of debt on those estates, and all family provisions granted antecedently, and not in the contemplation of such attainder, were allowed to stand good to the creditors and grantees. Nay, in the act which statuated those forfeitures, the Crown declared its purpose of making provisions on the wives of the forfeiting persons, to the amount of what they would have had by law, had their husbands died in their full allegiance, as good subjects. Provisions were made by Government, on the children of the forfeiting persons, on the easy and reasonable condition, that they should be educated in the established religion.

Out of the rents of those forfeited estates, was given compleat indemnification of their losses to all loyal subjects, whose houses or goods had been destroyed or plundered in the rebellion.

After the rebellion in 1745, the estates forfeited on that account, were vested solely in the Crown, and annexed thereto, for the special purposes (as declared in the Act of Annexation) “ of civilizing the inhabitants on the said estates, and those of other parts of the highlands and islands of Scotland; the promoting among them the Protestant Religion, good Government, industry and manufactures, and the principles of loyalty—and no other purposes whatever.” It is declared by the same act to be the intention of Government, “ to erect public schools on those estates in the highlands and islands, for the education of youth, and for instructing them in agriculture “ and

“and manufactures, as also to erect and institute
 “manufactories, and apply thereto such part of
 “the produce of those estates as shall seem neces-
 “sary and expedient.”

During the whole period that these estates remained annexed to the Crown, those beneficent purposes were most faithfully carried into execution. But a great, and most liberal measure, had early been in the contemplation of Government, towards this part of the united kingdoms, and was at length, to the honour of his Majesty's present Ministers, carried into full effect, on a motion of Mr. Dundas, in the year 1784, without one dissenting voice in the British House of Commons.*

This was the restoration of the forfeited estates to the heirs of the former proprietors: a measure of the most generous, as well as the most enlightened policy. The statute 24 Geo. 3. sect. 2. cap. 57. restored, to the persons therein named, chiefly the heirs of the forfeiting persons, (in one instance to the forfeiting person himself then alive, to whom his Majesty extended his free pardon), the whole estates which had been annexed to the Crown in consequence of the several bills of attainder; and declared that the restitution should be made *simpliciter*, on the repayment to Government of cer-

* It was opposed only by one Member of the House of Lords, and that chiefly on the ground that, being an Act of Mercy and Remission, it ought more properly to have originated with the Sovereign, than with the Parliament.

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tain fixed sums, being the amount of the debts affecting the said estates, which had been paid by the Crown to the lawful creditors.

Even the sums thus repaid to the Crown by the heirs now restored to the possessions of their ancestors, were not appropriated, as they with perfect equity might have been, by the British Government, or sunk in the mass of funds belonging to the British Exchequer. They were applied by Government for the public benefit of the kingdom of Scotland. Of this application several remarkable examples have been already mentioned—the gift of 15,000*l.* sterling, for the building of the Register-office of Scotland, in addition to a similar gift of 15,000*l.* for the same purpose, from a different fund; the subscription of 50,000*l.* sterling to the Company of the Forth and Clyde Navigation Canal, and the grant of 4000*l.* to the Highland Society. These sums, it was calculated, would go near to exhaust the whole monies to be paid by the heirs, on the restitution of the forfeited estates; but the British Government, to fill up the measure of its liberality to this kingdom, decreed, by a subsequent act of Parliament, that out of the unappropriated money arising from the forfeited estates, after satisfying the appropriations above mentioned, the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland should, (as soon as the residue of that fund in their hands, should be sufficient for that purpose), pay the sum of 2,500*l.* to the Society in Scotland for
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the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Isles.

On a candid consideration of the whole conduct of Government, with respect to the forfeited and annexed estates, it is left to any impartial mind to say, whether it is possible to figure a public procedure so highly honourable, so thoroughly liberal, disinterested and humane, or so entirely consonant to patriotism and wise policy, as have been the whole measures of the British Legislature, relative to those transactions? Let the Irish patriots say, on their consciences, whether, in this procedure, and in the various other instances above detailed, of the conduct of the British Government to the kingdom of Scotland, they trace the care of a *natural parent*, or the neglect of a *step-mother*? And as they shall answer this question, let them make the application to themselves, in deciding on the benefits or disadvantages of an Union with Great Britain, which shall place Ireland in the same predicament with Scotland, as forming one undivided and consolidated empire with that State, certainly the most enlightened and liberal, perhaps in the truest sense the greatest, of the powers of Europe.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your's, &c.

THE END.



